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MATHEWS, JOHN M. *Principles of American State Administration*. Pp. xiii, 533. Price, \$2.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917.

This admirable description of the machinery and activity of State administration is the first separate treatment of the subject which has appeared. It sets a high standard for later works in this field. The book is made up of two main parts which describe The Organization of the Administration and the Functions of the Administration respectively. Under Organization there are chapters on the Governor, his powers, the officials of general administration, such as Secretary of State, Attorney-General, etc., the State boards, the civil service. Under Functions the author discusses taxation and finance, education, charities, health, the enforcement of State law, the administration of justice and newer functions.

One of the chief problems in a book dealing with the States is how to avoid a confusing recital of the varying practices of different States. The reader's mind is usually bewildered by the recitation of conflicting details. Dr. Mathews has made a strong and largely successful effort to solve this by selecting a few types of organization and describing these somewhat fully, and by subordinating the variations to footnotes or discarding them altogether. He has used good judgment in his choice of typical systems, usually presenting those which most deserve attention. The author's conclusions as to the modern tendencies in administration are sound and well reasoned. He offers also a goodly number of references for collateral reading and chooses these from works representing different standpoints. The reader is in this way given a broad view of State problems. There is a good concluding chapter on Reorganization.

Dr. Mathews has performed such a distinct service in the preparation of his book, that the reviewer is disposed to offer suggestions only as to a possible change in emphasis or proportion. A single chapter is devoted to Newer Functions of State Administration. These include such important subjects as the supervision of corporations, the administration of labor laws, the promotion of agriculture, etc. To most readers these subjects will be of much greater importance than has been assigned them. In most of the Commonwealths fully 60 per cent of the legislation and administrative activity deals with these subjects. In a later edition of the book, it may be hoped that the author will find room to expand the treatment of these topics, perhaps at the expense of the historical part of his chapters on Taxation and Finance. The book deserves and should find a wide field of usefulness among the colleges and universities.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

PHILLIPSON, COLEMAN. *Termination of War and Treaties of Peace*. Pp. xix, 486. Price, \$7.00. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1916.

The author of this book is a London barrister and a well-known writer on international law. The outbreak of the present war appears to have greatly stimulated his productivity for he has lately brought out in rapid succession a treatise entitled *International Law and the Great War*, a new edition of Wheaton's *International Law* and the work here reviewed. It is not known to the reviewer whether the present work was intended to serve those who, it is to be hoped, will

soon be engaged actively in the consideration of the problems with which it deals, but it is evident from a perusal of the book that it contains much juridical and historical information that can be utilized by the peace conference whenever it assembles and even by those whose task it may be to take the preliminary steps to bring about peace negotiations. It is impossible within the compass of a brief review to analyze a work of the scope of this one or to signalize in detail its merits and defects. Briefly stated, the author has undertaken to describe the various methods by which wars may be terminated; to state the legal effects of conquest, subjugation and annexation; to discuss the use of good offices and mediation; to expound the *modus operandi* by which peace negotiations are initiated, armistices concluded, peace conferences assembled, treaties concluded, etc.; and to describe their form, nature, contents, the methods by which the fulfillment of treaty speculations is insured, the effect of cession, etc. The whole procedure by which the transition from a state of war to a state of peace is accomplished is described in the minutest detail even to the proper arrangement of the clauses in the treaty and the order in which the signatures shall be attached. The study is historical, comparative and descriptive.

The steps by which the great European Congresses beginning with that of Westphalia were called into existence and the manner in which their procedure was conducted are reviewed in turn. The negotiations by which the principal wars of the nineteenth century were terminated, the terms of the treaties which followed, when and where they were ratified and other similar matters are all described in an interesting manner. The book is unique in that it represents the first attempt to assemble and analyze a large body of historical information which is most timely now that we are soon, it is hoped, to be the witnesses of the most imposing and far-reaching example of peace negotiations which the world has yet seen. Other books have been written on the treaty-making power and on the making and enforcement of treaties, but Mr. Phillipson's is the first to describe in a comprehensive manner the actual procedure that has been employed in the past in negotiating treaties of peace. As such it throws a flood of light on a problem that must soon confront the diplomats and statesmen of Europe.

In addition to the textual matter the book contains some 120 pages of documents consisting in the main of the texts of the great treaties beginning with that of Paris of 1815 and ending with the Turco-Bulgarian treaty of 1913. There is also a fairly good bibliography, an adequate index and a table of the cases cited throughout the text.

JAMES W. GARNER.

*University of Illinois.*

VALDÉS C., SALUSTIO. *Pan América y el Problema de la Defensa Naval de Chile.* Pp. 56. Valparaiso: Imprenta de la Armada, 1916.

This is an interesting sketch of the military problems which confront Chile and her neighbors. The author discusses the maintenance of the balance of power between the great States of South America, and urges their coöperation for mutual defense.

D. G. M.